

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAK'D FOR SEERCH."—SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1824.

Number 23.

THE OBSERVER

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All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be post paid.

The Publisher, also, deems it expedient to give notice, that while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement, beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE OBSERVER

Will be received, by the following gentlemen.

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RECAPITULATION OF HULL'S LETTERS.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army, in the year 1812.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In the second Memoir which I presented for your consideration, I exhibited a general outline of the facts which it was my object to prove in the subsequent numbers. I have endeavored faithfully to redeem the pledge which I then gave. After having stated the facts and produced the evidence, it was my intention to have relieved your patience and submitted the propriety of my conduct to your judgment on the facts and evidence contained in those numbers without recapitulating them. But as some of my readers, from the manner in which they have been published, have not been able to obtain the whole of them, and preserve the connexion, an opinion has been expressed that the subject will be more clearly and generally understood by condensing and bringing into one view the material facts which they contain. In compliance with this opinion, I will devote this number in as concise a manner as possible, to the attempt.

In the first place, the reasons are stated why this communication has not before been made, and why the evidence and documents now produced were not produced in my defence. This delay, I told you, was occasioned by the loss of my Papers, and Copies of the Duplicates having been withheld, though frequently applied for, until the autumn of 1823, when on application they were immediately forwarded me by the present Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun. I then disclosed to you the motives which induced me to accept a military appointment in the Spring of 1812, and take the command of the forces which composed the North Western Army. In consequence of an expectation of War with Great Britain, the savages of the North and West had been excited to hostility by the military officers and Indian Agents of Canada, and it was deemed, by our government, both expedient and necessary to provide a force for the safety and protection of the defenceless inhabitants of the frontiers. To effect this purpose, twelve hundred militia from the State of Ohio and the 4th U. S. Regiment, then at St. Vincennes, were detached by the President. I was then Governor of the Michigan Territory, and, in connexion with that office, I accepted the command of these troops, not by my own wish or request, but at the urgent desire of the administration. About the middle of April I left Washington, and, previously to my departure, I stated to the President in repeated communications through the Secretary of War, my views with respect to the command, declared that I considered the force not only sufficient in point of numbers, but likewise of a suitable character for the object for which it was designed. That this object was the protection of the frontier against the savages, appears from the instructions I received from the Secretary of War, and in which letter I was ordered to proceed to Ohio, take the command of these troops and march them to Detroit, where I must make the best arrangements in my power for the safety of that part of the country. It was then understood that in time of peace Detroit, or some other position on the west part of Lake Erie, was a suitable station for that purpose, because

all necessary supplies could easily be transported over that Lake. I not only communicated the government my views in time of peace with Great Britain, but also in the event of war with that nation—and stated in the most explicit manner, that a Navy on Lake Erie, sufficient to preserve the communication, would be indispensably necessary, and that without such a navy the posts of Detroit, Michilimackinac and Chicago, could not be maintained. That likewise, in such an event, all the savage warriors residing both in the British dominions, and our own Territories, would probably join the British standard. After making these statements, I took the command of the army in Ohio, and opened a road two hundred miles through a wilderness. On this road I built a number of Block Houses, having in them a small force for defence, and made use of the best means in my power to preserve my communication.

While I was yet in the wilderness, the government on the 18th of June declared war. I received no account of it until the 2d day of July, while the enemy at Malden, were apprised of it several days before, although that place was much further from Washington than my army. If proper measures had been taken, this important event might have been made known to me in less than half that time. In consequence of this neglect of the Administration, a vessel was taken by the enemy with the sick of my army and the Hospital stores, while on her passage from the Rapids of the Miami to Detroit, which vessel would not have been employed in this service, had I received intelligence of the declaration of war even one day sooner. For sending this vessel I was accused of the crime of treason by the very administration by whose neglect alone the misfortune had been occasioned. In this letter, giving me information of the declaration of war, I received positive orders to march the army to Detroit, eighteen miles in the rear of the enemy's principal fortress at Malden, and there wait for further orders. Accordingly I proceeded, and on the 5th July the army arrived at Detroit. I then called a council of war, at the earnest importunity of my officers, when it was declared expedient to cross the Detroit river and make the invasion of Canada, notwithstanding it was well known that my instructions were to remain there for further orders. Much discontent was excited among some of them by my refusal to comply with their wishes. On the evening of the 9th of July, I received the letter of the Secretary of War, containing orders to cross the river and invade the enemy's territory, and in the same letter was contained a discretionary authority to make an attack on the fortress of Malden, if, in my opinion, my force was adequate to the enterprise, and it could be done consistently with the safety of my other posts.

On the same evening I received this letter from the Secretary, I wrote to him, that it was my opinion that my force was not adequate to the enterprise, and stated my reasons. This letter was received by the Secretary, and laid before the President, who fully approved of it, and all my conduct, and notwithstanding the measure of attacking Malden was left to my discretion, and notwithstanding I had stated as my opinion that my force was not equal to the enterprise, and although this opinion had been approved by the President, yet this very measure was made a charge of a most serious nature—supported alone by the opinion of some of my officers, that Malden might have been taken.

In the course of my numbers, I stated, as reasons which induced me to think it expedient to commence offensive operations in conformity with the orders I received, that I should be enabled to obtain supplies for my army from the enemy's country—that it would satisfy the apparent impatience of my officers—and that a display of the American flag on both sides of the river would have a favorable effect, both on the savages and the militia of Upper Canada; but that the most powerful inducement was, to dislodge the enemy from the opposite bank, where he was erecting batteries, which would have greatly annoyed the town of Detroit. Immediately after making the invasion, according to my orders from the administration, I issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, pledging to them the faith of the government, that they should be protected in their persons, property and rights. I have stated also the manner in which this proclamation was received and approved by the President, as well as the use which was made of it at the Treaty of Ghent.

By an examination of the evidence which I have exhibited, the objects of the government in ordering the forces under my command, are fully unfolded. This evidence is the highest which the nature of the case will admit. It is contained in the message of the President of the U. S. to Congress, after the campaign closed. By this message it appears, that these forces were ordered to Detroit in time of peace, with a view to the protection of the territory against the savages, and, in the event of war, to take possession of Lake Erie, and to co-operate with other forces in the conquest of Upper Canada. This object of taking possession of Lake Erie against a strong naval force of the enemy, by a small band of Ohio militia, was never communicated to me by the administration, and the first knowledge I had of it was from reading this message seven months after the campaign ended.

The projects of the President, as communicated by his message, not being realized, such a navy was immediately ordered to be built as I had at first recommended. With regard to co-operation, I had the fullest reason to suppose that I should be assisted by the army on the Niagara river, at the east end of Lake Erie. The enemy's principal station was at Malden, eighteen miles below Detroit, on the other side of the river. The number of troops it contained, from the time of the declaration of war to the 16th of August, has been stated, and the proof furnished. I remained four weeks at Sandwich, on the British side of the river; and, during that time, I called two councils of war, to consider and determine whether it were expedient to attack the fort at Malden with the bayonet alone. No cannon were on cartridges suitable to assist in the operation; every possible exertion had been made, and was then making, to prepare them. It was the opinion of the majority of the first council that it was not expedient to make the attack without the assistance of cannon. At the second council, I stated that the heavy artillery was not in readiness, but would be in two or three days. The question was then submitted to the council, whether it were expedient to wait for the heavy artillery, in order to make a breach in the works, or immediately to make the attempt with the bayonet alone. Before the question was taken, I observed to the members that, if it should be their opinion that it was best to make the assault immediately, and they would answer for their men, I would lead them to the attack. Col. Miller, who commanded the regulars, replied that he would be answerable for the men he commanded. Colonels M'Arthur, Cass, and Findley, who commanded the militia, said that they would not be answerable for their men, but hoped they would behave well. The council then determined that it was expedient to wait two days longer for the heavy artillery. In the afternoon of the 7th of August I received letters from General Hall and General Porter, who commanded on the Niagara river, informing me that the principal part of the troops in the enemy's stations as Fort George, Fort Erie, and other posts on the east part of the province, were advancing to Malden; and that a large body of troops had passed over and landed on the west side of Lake Ontario, and were likewise marching against my army. These letters further stated that there was no probability that any assistance would be offered from that quarter. Thus it appeared, from the information sent me, that the whole weight of the war in Canada rested on the few troops under my command, and certainly they were not equal both to offensive and defensive operations.

Michilimackinac had fallen, and all the forces from that direction were descending the lakes to operate against me. The savages from Lake Michigan had arrived on the head waters of the rivers Raisin and Huron in thousands, (as Colonel Anderson expressed himself in his letter) and were marching to Malden. The defeat of Major Vanhorne had taken place at Brownstown, in his attempt to open the communication to the river Raisin; and indeed, every avenue to my country, both by land and water was entirely closed. With this information before me, and under this unexpected change of circumstances, and from the result of the deliberations of the council, I considered that it was my duty to abandon the enterprise, and recross the river with the principal part of the army, which I did on the night and morning of the 8th of August. The great reason which induced me to adopt this measure, and which indeed was decisive in my mind, was, that the very existence of my army depended on opening the commu-

nication to Ohio, for though success might have attended my army in the attack on Malden, I should yet have been left under the same embarrassment, in having my communication with Ohio still closed. In addition to these reasons, I had received information that British troops had arrived in several vessels from Fort Erie, as reinforcements, and that the Militia, which before had left Malden, had returned to their duty on a proclamation of pardon from the commanding officer. On the 8th of August the day I recrossed the river, a detachment was made of 600 of the best of my troops, under the command of Colonel Miller, to open the communication to the river Raisin. This detachment was met near Brownstown, by a superior number of the enemy, and a severe contest ensued, and terminated with honor to the American arms. The loss on our side was between eighty and ninety killed and wounded. Nothing however but glory was acquired by this victory: the fatigue which had attended the expedition, the loss of killed and wounded, and a severe storm, prevented the detachment from proceeding on the expedition. On the 11th of August, I made another attempt to open the communication. For this purpose, I ordered another detachment, consisting of the effective officers and men of Colonels M'Arthur and Cass' regiments. This body was directed to proceed to the river Raisin, a number of miles west of the Detroit river, by a circuitous Indian path, to avoid further molestation from the enemy. The distance was greater, but it was my only alternative.

[To be concluded in the next number.]

"A friend should bear a friend's infirmities."

There is no virtue, in which men are more deficient, than in the exercise of that spirit of charity, "which beareth all things, and hopeth all things." Though we never could countenance error, yet ought we to view and reprove with tenderness the faults of others. The pride of our hearts, which is ever leading us astray, impels us to detect and expose the errors of our neighbors, and thus triumph in our fancied superiority. We place our own characters as a model and every difference or deficiency receives our condemnation. Unmindful of the endless diversity of characters; the peculiar constitution of different minds; and the variety of motives which govern human actions, we mark out one path of thought and action for the whole, an attempt as absurd and impracticable, as to prescribe one orbit for all the planets which glitter in the firmament.

Charity does not require us to excuse the vices or overlook the errors of a friend. One of the best proofs of friendship is that affectionate censorship which watches over the actions of another, marks his errors, and sedulously labors for their correction. But it instructs us to bear, with affectionate sympathy, those eccentricities of character, those fluctuations of temper, and those little excesses, either of gaiety or depression, to which all are subject. We should advise a friend with caution and humanity, and reprove him with that meekness which would result from conviction that we ourselves are fallible, and that we frequently require to day the admonitions which we so frequently imparted yesterday. Another important duty is to guard and defend the reputation of a friend. The world are prying and captious, and the shafts of calumny fly too thickly to miss even the most spotless character. We need not point out the numerous occasions which present themselves to silence the calumnious hint, and rectify the equivocal remark. As the depository of his sentiments, and the confidant of his secrets, we ought ever to guard the character of a friend; and without excusing or palliating his errors, we may often throw the mantle of our protection over his foibles.

Blunders in our Bibles.—The exclusive privilege of printing bibles is intrusted in three bodies; the University of Cambridge, of Oxford, and the King's printers; and to each of them it is the means of a very considerable revenue. To these bodies this great and valuable power was intrusted, on the idea, doubtless, that they were the most competent to give to the public correct editions of the authorized versions of the bible. The prototype was James's Bible. This is a standard easily to be referred to. Every deviation from it ought to be noted.

In an octavo edition of our authorized bible, printed at Cambridge in 1793, instead of "They brake down the house of Baal," and made it a draught-house," the reading is, "They brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house." In a folio prayer-book printed 1793, it is said, Psalms ii. 9, "Thou shalt bruise them with a rod of iron, and break them in pieces like a potter's vessel." Instead of a potter's vessel.

Now, if sub silentio alterations have been made thus by the University of Cambridge, sub silentio alterations may also have been made by that of Oxford, and also by the King's printers; and if so, here is a fruitful source of various readings. The question deserves investigation; and it is allowed to these bodies to make sub silentio alterations, surely common prudence dictates, that they should confer with each other on these alterations, that the purchaser of the respective bibles may not be led to comparisons on their correctness, of which many of them are incapable of judging.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1824.

A Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office in this Village, on Tuesday next.

The electors of President and Vice-President for this State met at the State House in Portland on Tuesday of last week, and chose Hon. THOMAS PILBURN, of Winthrop, their President, and GEORGE EVANS, Esq. of Gardiner, Secretary. On Wednesday, they gave their votes for President and Vice-President of the U. S.—which were:

For President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 9;
For Vice-President, JOHN C. CALHOUN, 9.

Three duplicate lists of the votes were made out, signed by the President and Secretary, to be directed to the President of the Senate of the U. S.—one to be sent by mail, one by a special messenger, and one deposited in the District Clerk's Office, which is to be sent for in case the others should be lost or miscarried. GEORGE EVANS, Esq. of Gardiner, was appointed, by the electors, to carry the votes of this State to Washington.

The following letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court in this State, in answer to one from the Governor, requiring their opinion, whether "Division Inspectors and Quarter-Masters, Brigade Majors and Quarter-Masters, and Adjutants and Quarter-Masters of Regiments and Battalions," are within the meaning of the Constitution, wherein it provides, that Major and Brigadier Generals, and the Commandants of Regiments and Battalions are authorized to appoint their several Staff Officers; and whether such Staff Officers, so appointed, hold their offices after the promotion, resignation, or removal of the officer so appointing—we consider very important to our militia. It is copied from the Appendix to the second volume of Greenleaf's Reports:

"In answer to the questions propounded by you, we have the honor to state, that we are of opinion, Division Inspectors, Division Quartermasters, Brigade Majors, Brigade Quartermasters, and Adjutants and Quartermasters of Regiments and Battalions, are Staff Officers, within the meaning of the 3d sec. 7th art. of the Constitution of this State. By analogy to the sixth section of the ninth article of the Constitution, as well as from general principles, we are satisfied, that with regard to that class of Staff Officers, designated 'Aids' the tenure of their office is, during the pleasure of the officer for the time being, in whom the power of appointment to said office is vested by the Constitution. And this pleasure, by a well-known and established military usage, the existence of which is recognized by the Legislature, in the statute of March 21, 1821, chapter 154, section 2, is considered as determined by the promotion, resignation, or removal of the particular officer, by whom the appointment was made. Nor are we aware of any legal principle, or statute provision, prescribing a different tenure of office from that of during pleasure, to other classes of staff officers, appointed and commissioned in the same manner with Aids. Such is the tenure of office of the highest Staff Officer, the Adjutant General, not expressly by the statute regulating the Militia, but by the general provision of the Constitution. But in these cases, the promotion, resignation, or removal of the officer, making such appointments, does not operate to render vacant the several staff offices, with the power of appointing to which, he was vested. Nor is it believed to be in accordance with military usage, to dismiss such Staff Officers without any alleged misconduct on their part, or without hearing or trial before a court of inquiry, or court-martial.

Meetings have been held by the officers of the Militia in various parts of the State, with a view of making application to the next Legislature for a revision of the Militia Law. The results of these meetings indicate that great unanimity of feeling is prevalent among the officers throughout the State; and that they are ready to manifest this feeling by a hearty co-operation with their brethren. A general Convention is to be held in Portland on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The following, in relation to the Militia system, is from the Hallowell Gazette. We hope it will receive consideration; and that the important subject upon which it treats will not be totally neglected in this section of the State.

"We publish this week the doings of a Convention at Joy relative to the amendment of the Militia Law. The main object of this convention appears to be to obtain the allowance of compensation to private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. We have adverted heretofore to the unequal and burdensome nature of our present militia law, and suggested several modes of equalizing the burthen. And it gives us great satisfaction to learn from different sources that our views have met the approbation of the judicious and practical portion of our militia, both officers and privates. Our proposed amendments were:

- 1st. To fix the number of trainings at two a year.
- 2d. To have the arms and equipments provided by the towns and deposited in a town armory.
- 3d. To relieve from a poll tax every private who faithfully discharges his duty. This has been accepted by the militia of Vermont as an adequate remuneration, and Gov. Morrill in his late message has recommended the same measure with regard to the militia of New-Hampshire.
- 4th. To relieve officers from the vexatious system of Courts Martial, by having trivial charges preferred directly to the Commander in Chief, verified or disproved by depositions taken before Justice of the peace.

It seems to be now generally conceded that the complete equipment and organization of the militia is the chief and principal thing in

time of peace—that this can be effected without great sacrifice on the part of the Soldier, and that the real efficiency of the militia may be thus increased and the burthen of the establishment diminished."

CALCULATIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

In the below list of electors and the calculations on their votes, last week, we put down Ohio for Gen. Jackson, which ought to have been given to Mr. Clay. We took our information from a paper that had not received the official account.

	No. of Electors.	Adams.	Calhoun.	Clay.	Chas. C.
Maine.	9	9	0	0	0
New-Hampshire.	15	15	0	0	0
Massachusetts.	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island.	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut.	11	11	0	0	0
Vermont.	7	7	0	0	0
New York.	36	23	4	1	4
New-Jersey.	16	0	0	0	16
Pennsylvania.	23	0	0	0	23
Delaware.	3	1	2	0	0
Maryland.	11	3	1	7	0
Virginia.	24	0	24	0	0
North Carolina.	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina.	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia.	9	0	9	0	0
Kentucky.	14	0	0	0	14
Tennessee.	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio.	16	0	0	0	16
Indiana.	5	0	0	0	5
Illinois.	3	0	0	0	3
Missouri.	3	0	0	0	3
Mississippi.	3	0	0	0	3
Louisiana.	5	0	0	0	5
Alabama.	5	0	0	0	5

*This mark indicates, that the States bearing it have been heard from since the electoral colleges met.

The following beautiful Hymn, we copy from the Eastern Chronicle. We think the language very sublime, and the sentiments truly excellent.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.
Let every heart on high be raised;
Let every tongue be free;
And let the Almighty's name be praised
With harps and minstrelsy.
And sound this sacred truth abroad;
Jehovah is our only God!

He formed us by his holy word,
He shields us by his power
From famine, pestilence and the sword,
And every tempting snare.

Thou' lost to every holy tie,
We break each just command;
He views us with a pitying eye,
And stays his vengeful hand;
Then spread the joyful sound abroad;
Jehovah is our only God!

Each rolling year speaks forth his love,
Each hour his grace proclaims,
He showers rich blessing from above,
To feed our dying frames.

He leaves us not, when trouble's nigh,
He cheers our thorny path;
He lifts the clouds of sorrow fly;
He breaks the shafts of death.
O spread the gospel sound abroad,
Jehovah is our only God!

Lift up your hearts in grateful mood,
Ye children of a day;
O praise the fount of every good,
With harps and minstrelsy.
And sound this glorious truth abroad,
Jehovah is our only God.

SEELM.

The attention of such of our readers as take an interest in the proceedings of our General Government is invited to the prospectus of the "National Government Journal," which is published in this day's paper. We will state, for their information, that what has been published on two and a half sheets of said Journal, occupied two hundred royal octavo pages, as printed by order of Congress.

Hull's Letters. On our first page, will be found part of the 32nd number of General W. Hull's letters, which have been addressed to the people of the U. S. in defence of his conduct during our last war. The remainder will be given next week.

Gen. H. has been into a very elaborate statement—but this letter recapitulates and embodies the whole of the preceding 31 numbers.—We hope our readers will bestow upon it a candid and thorough examination, as there have been so many different opinions pervading the community, with respect to his conduct. It were desirable that the mystery attending the surrender of Detroit should be fully developed. We forbear to give any opinion upon this point, and leave ours readers to form their own, which we sincerely hope will not be incorrect.

New Paper. We have received the specimen number of a new paper, entitled "Masonic Mirror and Mechanics' Intelligence," published by Messrs. Moore & Prowse, in Boston. The typographical execution is in a style of elegance superior to most, if not all, of our weekly Journals, in this country. It contains a great variety of information, worthy the attention of the Craft; and we would invite our Masonic brethren in this vicinity to call at our office and examine it—to those at a distance, we would say, that, we think it really merits their patronage. It will be published regularly every Saturday, after the first of January next, at \$2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions will be received at the Oxford Bookstore.

THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of December next, has been designated by the Executive, for the execution of SETH ELLIOT, convicted of murder, at the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Hancock.

There having been no choice of Representatives to Congress effected in Lincoln and Kennebec Districts, the Governor has issued precepts requiring another election to be had on the first Monday of January next.

Correspondence. "Cimon" has our acknowledgments for his favor, which will appear next week.

Mr. Editor.—Having a few days since received from a young lady, the description of "Bachelor's Island," by "Snap-Shorts," I have added a note by way of improvement and send it, with the "new and improved Register," for publication. O. P.

BACHELOR'S ISLAND.—Bachelor's Island is situated amid the sands in the Desert of Folly, where the savage barbarian seldom ventures to tread. It is bounded on the East by the coast of Vanity and Deceit; on the North, by the territories of Fear and Apprehension; on the South, by the burning zones of Remorse and Disease; and on the West, by the lake of Oblivion. The atmosphere is extremely impure, attended with furious storms and tempests; in short, a climate as irregular and unsteady, as the minds of its pitiable inhabitants.

The Spring of this Island differs entirely from that of any other Island mentioned in history, as it is here a season of pernicious heat, during which the inhabitants are infected with a malady destructive to themselves, and not less so to unsuspecting innocence. Those who weather out the Spring, and live to see the Summer, become Atrifol, designing, and treacherous. Most truly deplorable is the Winter of an old Bachelor—an animated being living only for itself, and not answering the ends of Creation. Though the inhabitants of this Island make those of the Isle of Matrimony, their constant object of ridicule, under various significant names, yet there have been numberless instances of their abandoning their Island, and going to the opposite Isle of Matrimony, and there meeting a pleasing end to their existence in the Regions of Bliss. For though in the Isle of Matrimony, the clouds sometimes put on a threatening appearance, attended with some sharp flashes, a few heavy squalls, &c. yet they serve to render the remainder of the day more brilliant. In Bachelor's Island, Love is a thing much talked of, but little known. If cards are the usual diversion on the other, they are merely considered an amusement; but on Bachelor's Island, they lead to every excess of dissipation.

How many have fled from this, to the Island they so much despise, to repair their ruined fortunes, by seeking a rich partner? Witness

Bachelor's Island is, in short, a mere barren waste, producing nothing but nettles, thorns and briars. Here are no bleating lambs to please with gay innocence—here no Doves to cherish their young; nor does the young and useful Fawn bound o'er the sterile plain—here are neither wife nor children to weep over the ashes of the deceased; nor a sympathizing hand to soothe the summons which calls forth all Nature's feelings. SNAP-SHORTS, M. D.

*More properly Coquette's vulgarly called old Maid's Island. This Island has on every side a high and rocky shore, called the shore of Despair. It is principally inhabited by those who are shipwrecked in their attempt to pass from the Isle of Innocence to the adjoining Isle of Matrimony. Here they spend their days in a perpetual winter of envy, malice and discord; envying those who pass safely by and land on the pleasant Isle of Matrimony; venting their malice against the inhabitants of Bachelor's Island, for their partiality to the inhabitants of the Isle of Innocence; and wrangling with each other for superiority at the game of Tattle and Slander. At last, dying of the spleen, covered with gray hairs, aged—26.

REGISTER.—[A new and improved edition.] AN OLD BACHELOR.

- 16 Incipient palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies.
- 17 Much blushing and confusion occurs when addressed by a handsome woman.
- 18 Confidence in conversation with the ladies is much increased.
- 19 Becomes angry if treated by them as a boy.
- 20 Betrays great consciousness of his own charms and manliness.
- 21 A looking-glass becomes an indispensable piece of furniture in his dressing-room, and in some instances finds its way into the pocket.
- 22 Insufferable puppyism now exhibited.
- 23 Thinks no woman good enough to enter the marriage state with him.
- 24 Is caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.
- 25 The connection broken off from self-conceit on his part.
- 26 Conducts himself with airs of much superiority towards her.
- 27 Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hopes of mortifying the first.
- 28 Is mortified and frantic on being refused.
- 29 Rails against the fair sex in general as heartless beings.
- 30 Seems morose and out of humour in all conversations on matrimony.
- 31 Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than previously.
- 32 Begins to consider personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.
- 33 Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.
- 34 Consequently has the hope that he may still marry a chicken.
- 35 Falls deeply and violently in love with one of 17.
- 36 In dernier desespoir I another refusal.
- 37 Indulges now in every kind of dissipation.
- 38 Shuns the best part of the female sex, and finds some consolation for his spleen in the society of ladies of easy dispositions.
- 39 Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.
- 40 Begins to think he is growing old, yet still feels fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but as spring shoots.

A nice Lixion young widow begins to perplex him.
Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.
Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.

The widow jilts him, being full as cautious as himself.
Becomes every day more gloomy and averse to the fair sex.
Gouty and nervous symptoms now begin to assail him.

Fears what may become of him when he gets old and infirm; but still persuades himself he is a young man.
Thinks living alone irksome.
Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion.

A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.
Much pleased with his new housekeeper as a nurse.
Begins to feel some attachment to her.

His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her.
Is in great distress how to act.
Completely under her influence, and very miserable.

Many painful thoughts about parting with her and attempts to gain her on his own terms.
She refuses to live any longer with him solely.
Gouty, nervous, and bilious to excess.

Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and promises to espouse her.
Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favor, and makes his exit in her arms.

UNITED STATES' SUMMARY.

Eighteenth Congress.—The second session of Congress will commence on Monday next, [this instant]. As most of the members from the East have gone on, and the New-York papers mention that several of the members of that State had passed the city, it is probable a quorum of both houses will be present at the opening of the session. It is next to certain, that a choice of President of the United States will not be made by the Electoral Colleges, and the election of this high Functionary will probably be the most interesting business of the session in the House of Representatives. It will, however, be two months before the business can be acted on. The Certificate of the votes for President and Vice President are to be opened on the second Wednesday of February, (25th day) by the President of the Senate, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are to be then ascertained and declared agreeably to the Constitution. If no person has a majority of the whole number of electors appointed for President, then the House is required to choose, immediately, by ballot, the President; but in this choice the votes are to be taken by States, the representation of each State having one vote—a quorum for this purpose to consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice. If no choice is made before the 4th of March ensuing, then the Vice President (if one be chosen by the Electors or the Senate) will act as President for the ensuing four years. Continued.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, (says the Commercial Advertiser) between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the sloop Neptune, Captain Halstead, on her passage from New York to Newburg, and when within about five miles of the latter place, was suddenly struck by a squall of wind, upset, and immediately sunk, having on board fifty-seven persons, thirty-four of whom were drowned, including eleven women. The remainder saved themselves by the use of planks and sticks of wood, upon which they floated until they were discovered from the shore, and boats despatched to their assistance. Captain Halstead, we are told, was not on board, but remained in this city when the vessel sailed. Decker, the mate, commanded.

The passengers who were saved were taken up by the yawl of the Neptune, then in tow, which was reached and disengaged by Decker. Jacob Peters, the steward, was holding to the top-mast, which was above water, and being implored by a struggling woman to save her from death, left his hold and swam to her relief. Unfortunately, in this generous attempt, to rescue her, both were drowned. The names of 21 who were drowned, are said to have been ascertained. Among whom were Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Smith of Wallkill, and Mr. Lockhard, merchant, of Rockland, Sullivan county. Mr. Lockhard's partner was among those who were saved.

Statue of Washington.—The committee appointed by the citizens of New-York, for the erection of a statue of Washington, have ascertained that an Equestrian Statue of bronze, can be completed for the sum of forty thousand dollars, in a style worthy the exalted character of him, whose memory and action delights to honor. They have therefore determined to begin without delay, the collecting of subscriptions to raise the funds required.

Militia of Pennsylvania.—The late military returns of Pennsylvania, state its militia at 12,000 rank and file. The volunteer corps are 34 troops of cavalry, 39 companies of artillery, 263 companies of infantry, and 125 companies of riflemen. Total, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four volunteers.

Francis W. Gilman, Esq. of Richmond, who visited England last spring for the purpose of obtaining Professors for the University of Virginia, has returned to America, having successfully accomplished the business of his mission. The University is probably be in full operation early in the next year.

Fire.—The house of Capt. Nathl. Swift, of York, Me. was consumed 1 by fire, on the night of the 20th ult. together with a considerable part of the furniture and wearing apparel of the family, and 120 bushels of corn, 30 of grain, and 250 of potatoes, and nearly a year's stores of all the little necessities of a large family.

By this distressing calamity, Capt. Swift, his wife and nine children are deprived of a home, and shelter from the pitiless storms of winter, and are turned on the world destitute of the necessities of life.

Decease of thin Ice.—As Mr. William Atwood of Orrington was attempting to cross a pond, in the town, on the 18th ult. the ice gave way and he fell in. By extraordinary efforts he broke his way ashore a number of rods, but at last his strength failed and he was drowned. Persons on the shore had covered him and were proceeding in a boat, to his assistance, when he sunk.—Bangor Gazette.

The Committee appointed by the New-York Legislature to ascertain the amount of debt due to the part of Mr. Holly, one of the Canal Commissioners, have reported the sum of fifty thousand dollars and a ninety-one dollars and twenty-cents.

Of the whole number of the Representatives in Congress, who to-day began their session, not one has been elected by the people, but all have been chosen by the Legislatures of the several States.

"Curious."—According to the returns of the election in Maryland of 1822, the General J. Adams, had but three of the electoral votes in history.—Nat. Gaz.

Hon. Rufus King declines the Senate of the U. S. A. success by the new Legislature of New-York in January.

At the recent term of the Court in Salem, Benjamin Osgood was sentenced to pay \$1400 a fine for the character of a Miss.

Deaths in New-Orleans.—Of deaths in the city of New-Orleans, during the first of September, died and forty-four; but twenty-four of it appears were natives of the deceased were natives of the 167 of the Middle and other States; 5 of Canada; 157 of Ireland; Germany, Sweden, &c. 38 were and 169 slaves. The native population not ascertained.

Death by Poison.—Two JESSE EATON, of New-Orleans, was yesterday last, by eating of a root called "life of man." By the season of an encephalic, the elder, a girl of but the other, a boy of 5 years, of the other eating.—This root has been a poison, and we find it to be the Indian Tupip; the great acrid fresh, is well known to produce the most violent, and general As it is often impossible to procure aid, it is proper that we should know the remedies for vegetable but the urgent necessity of the When convulsions are the die poison they may be much immediately and as freely as possible water, sweet oil, &c.—Vinegar is the effects, in addition remedies, a blister should be applied to the temples, and the local rubbings applications; but in either case it at hand, should be given.

Lock out, once more.—Bills Park, altered from one to ten, and pretty well executed. The true two vignette figures, with a large Le once altered, have but one.

NAVYMAN, Nov. 15. (late words) arrived at Edgartown, only particulars we have yet been given, that she is in charge of Capt. Noyes, who was put on board by the crew of the steamer acting as master, who went into a Valparaiso steamer to F. Hartman. The only officers of the steamer, which we have are, Smith (originally a steamer), Capt. Kidder of Edgartown, three is represented as being a large ship. It is further stated, that killed with an axe, while asleep on a sailor shipped at the Sandwich was shot by the elder Constable, a town overboard after being shot the elder was hung at Myles younger brother was compelled to cut, and on his remonstrating to death with Billits of wood.

From Smyrna. Capt. William yesterday from Smyrna, which he states that he was informed day he sailed that the Turks had petition against Sams, for the there was nothing new from the appeared, had not been successful, according to reports in Smyrna, 20th Sept. again the 27th for Smyrna—it said.

The Island of Miconi had been (the Turkish fleet being in sight) pose, was not ascertained when Oct. 3d, off Scio, fell in with the said, it spoke one of them, and was engaged in a battle, which was a great engagement had taken place at Nicarea, in between their fleet and in which they succeeded in sinking Turkish frigates, (four) and the suit of the fleet at Mytilene.

The Oriental Spectator, of Oct. 10, to an admirable effect, Smyrna Act tranquility.

From the General, (N. Y. G.)

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION of our citizens were on Friday the most lively and shocking in its nature, as pronounced. Mr. James Gerry, a native of the well of Mr. village, for the purpose of structures in the bottom, in ing of it out. Some 1000 away, in consequence, as the washing of the quicks was sixty-one feet in depth, tion was dangerous to be entered between forty and standing with one foot in other on the side of the water the stones below gave together, and the whole mass sunk down upon him, and the ruins! The instantaneous ing produced by such a disaster, but cannot be described from beneath the stones and proved that life was not extinct feeble hope of the possibility the unfortunate man alive! of light—for in all human opinion of every one, he have expired, ere assistance him, by removing the superfluous immediately collected in painful solicitude, all anxious in rescuing a fellow mortal grave! The most prompt

Of the whole number of the New-York representatives in Congress, who took part in the Washington election, but one has been elected; and that one, Mr. Canby, succeeded from causes altogether foreign to that question. The *Sixty-Six* will live in history.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Curious."—According to the official returns of the election in Maryland, Mr. Adams received 14,032 votes, and General Jackson 14,523, votes, that is, 109 less than Mr. Adams. Yet Mr. Adams has but three of the electoral votes of that State, while the General has seven!

Hon. Rufus King declines a re-election to the Senate of the U.S. A successor will be chosen by the new Legislature of New-York, which will assemble in January.

At the recent term of the Supreme Court, held in Salem, Benjamin Osgood, Esq. of Methuen, was sentenced to pay \$1400 and costs of Court, for slandering the character of Miss Sophia W. Bodwell.

Deaths in New-Orleans.—The total number of deaths in the city of New-Orleans from the first of May to the first of September, amounted to seven hundred and forty-four; but twenty-three of the whole number it appears were natives of Louisiana.—25 of the deceased were natives of the New-England, and 167 of the Middle and other States; 9 of the W. Indies; 3 of Canada; 157 of Ireland, England, France, Germany, Sweden, &c. 38 were free colored persons, and 128 slaves. The native places of the remainder, not ascertained.

Death by Poison.—Two children of Col. Joshua Easton, of Woolwich, were poisoned on Saturday last, by eating of a root they mistook for the "life of man." By the seasonable administration of an emetic, the elder, a girl of 9 years, recovered; but the other, a boy of 5 years, died in two hours after eating.—His root has been sent to us for examination, and we find it to be the *Drum Trichoglyphum* or *Indian Turnip*; the great acrimony of which when fresh is well known to produce on the stomach of a child the most violent, and generally fatal effects. As it is often impossible to procure seasonable medical aid, it is proper that parents should not only know the remedies for vegetable poisons of this kind, but the urgent necessity of their prompt administration. When convulsions are the effect of a vegetable poison they may be much relieved by drinking immediately and as freely as possible, of milk, sugar and water, sweet oil, &c.—When stupor and drowsiness are the effects, in addition to the above simple remedies, a blister should be applied to the head and extremities, and the limbs rubbed with warm stimulating applications; but in either case, an active cathartic if at hand, should be given without delay.—*S. Lincoln Intelligencer.*

Look out, once more.—Bills of the Burlington Bank, altered from one to ten, are in circulation, and pretty well executed. The true 10 dollar bills have two vignette figures, with a large X in the centre. The ones altered, have but one figure.

Nantuxet, Nov. 15. The ship *Globe*, (late *Worth*) arrived at Edgartown yesterday. The only particulars we have yet been able to ascertain, are that she is in charge of Capt. King, of the U. S. Navy, who was put on board by Com. Hall.—Smith, one of the steersmen acting as mate, and the remaining five who went into Valparaiso in the ship have returned to Edgartown. The only names of the survivors of the *Worth*, which we have been able to obtain, are, Smith (originally a steersman) and two sons of Capt. Kidder of Edgartown. One of the remaining three is represented as being a lad of 19 or 20 years of age. It is further stated, that Capt. King was killed with an axe, while asleep in his berth, by Thain, a sailor shipped at the Sandwich Islands.—The *Mate* was shot by the elder Constable, and the *Second Mate* shot by the elder Constable after being badly wounded. The younger brother was compelled to assist at this execution, and on his remonstrating afterwards, was beat to death with bludgeons of wood.

Boston, November 30. From Smyrna. Capt. Williams, who arrived here yesterday from Smyrna, which place he left 2d October, states that he was informed by his merchant the day he sailed that the Turks had abandoned the expedition against Samos, for the present season; and there was nothing new from the *Morcia*—the *Turks*, it appeared, had not been successful, but quite the contrary, according to reports in Smyrna. The Turkish fleet put into Chios, 20th Sept. for water, and sailed again the 27th for Mitylene;—it consisted of about 70 sail.

The Island of Miconi had hoisted the Turkish flag, (the Turkish flag being in sight,) but for what purpose, was not ascertained when Capt. W. sailed.—Oct. 3d, of Oct. 3d, fell in with the Greek fleet, 40 to 50 sail, spoke one of them, and was informed that a partial engagement had taken place four days previous at Nicara, between their fleet and the Turkish fleet, in which they succeeded in destroying one of the Turkish frigates, (burnt) and they then were in pursuit of the fleet at Mitylene.

The *Oriental Spectator*, of October 1, says, thanks to an admirable police, Smyrna continues to enjoy perfect tranquillity.

From the *General*, (N. Y.) *Gazette*, October 27.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION. The sympathies of our citizens were on Friday last week, called into the most lively action, by an event shocking in its nature, as providential in its issue. Mr. James Gerry, a native of Ireland, entered into the well of Mr. John Hall, of this village, for the purpose of examining some obstructions in the bottom, in order to the clearing of it out. Some loose stones had given away, in consequence, as we understand, of the washing of the quicksands. The well was sixty-one feet in depth, and from its situation was dangerous to be entered. Having descended between forty and fifty feet, he was standing with one foot in the bucket and the other on the side of the wall, when on a sudden the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above, cunk down upon him, and buried him beneath the ruins! The instantaneous shock of feeling produced by such a disaster, can be imagined, but cannot be described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and the earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of the possibility of extricating the unfortunate man alive! It was but a ray of light—for in all human probability, in the opinion of every one, he would be found to have expired, ere assistance could be given him, by removing the superincumbent mass.—Hundreds immediately collected around the spot in painful solicitude, all anxious to have a part in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions

were made to excavate, as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past 4 o'clock P. M. when the catastrophe happened. In fifteen minutes a windlass and buckets were procured and put in operation. No less than 800 tons of stones were to be drawn up before relief could be given. But the improbability of finding the man alive, from the nature of the disaster, and from the long time it must necessarily take to get to him, did not in the least damp the ardor, or discourage the exertions of those employed in the humane work. But few could labor at a time; and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, which at the top were mingled with some of the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could be distinctly heard, issuing from the cold damp earth beneath.—When night approached they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful. Amidst the hurry and trepidation of a crowd of two or three hundred, anxiously waiting the issue of the event, it is not to be wondered at that some confusion should prevail. Every thing however was put into a systematic train, persons were appointed to make all necessary provision, and preserve order and silence among the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant—but by the assistance of lamps, &c. they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would at intervals call on the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them—but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of inquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well, or rolled from it when drawn up, the voices of the workmen and now and then a hollow groan from the distressed man beneath! The whole scene, contrasted with the darkness of the night, was calculated to inspire in the sympathizing mind, feelings of solemnity and awe. The idea of a fellow mortal thus buried alive forty or fifty feet beneath us! groaning in distress! probably lacerated and mangled in his limbs and body! faint and expiring from the loss of blood and excess of pain! is shocking in the extreme! It cannot be looked upon without the cold chills of horror creeping over us! It was now about midnight, and they had gone twenty feet below the surface—the workmen in the well called again to Gerry—a breathless silence for a moment prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned!

At this, a murmur of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with rekindled hope. They now toiled with renewed ardor occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him "What distance he thought he was down?" he rationally replied, "Between 40 and 50 feet." There now remained not a doubt but he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall upon him when loosened. Fearful of this, they proceeded with the utmost caution—those in the well, for their own safety, having ropes tied about their middle which were fastened to a suspended ladder, and carefully removing the ones in the centre.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock when they had come to probably within twenty feet of him they stopped about 15 minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some hours had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathizing fellows, which animated him with the hope of deliverance perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and left him to expire in that terrible situation; in a moment of despair, he burst into a piteous tone of wailing, and begged them "for God's sake not to leave him!"—What must have been his feelings at this time we may imagine by fancying ourselves in his situation. They informed him of the cause of their stopping—and he was soon again gladdened by the returning sound of the rattling of the stones in the bucket.—They asked him "in what situation he was?" and he answered, "that he was wedged in all around by the stones." When they had come within 3 or 4 feet of him, he called for some water to drink. His thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About day light, they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him 48 feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in as he had said. A large stone weighing eighty pounds, rested on his head which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull; a stone on each side of his head, pressing like a vice; and one or two smaller ones, covered with blood, about his face; leaving a small aperture for his mouth so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope—one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it; no other part of his body could he stir! They now gave the poor fellow a little weak brandy and water when they had liberated his head, which he again called for before they had entirely extricated him. While in this situation, they gave him also a little warm coffee. No man, I venture to affirm, ever breakfasted in a situation so painful. So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, having continued 16 hours and 15 minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd to this upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with the cold, he cast a wishful look around upon his deliverers,

and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for 13 hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude for their indefatigable and praise-worthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man—and it was found, on examination, that providentially, I should have said miraculously, not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced insensibility for a few hours after the accident, and he says he knew nothing for some time. He is now in a fair way to recover, and will probably in a few days, by the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations.

So extraordinary a case of preservation has seldom been witnessed in the course of Providence, and demonstrates that there is a protecting and overruling Power, in whose hand is the issue of all events. This poor man could scarcely speak of his deliverance afterwards without tears. He has indeed much cause for, and doubtless feels the most lively gratitude to God, and to his fellow men who were the instruments of his deliverance; and if ever he lifted his voice in earnest prayer, without doubt he then did, when he found himself in the very jaws of death and in the gates of the grave!

Much praise is due to the active exertions of our citizens, particularly to the three gentlemen who were employed in the well, Messrs. Charles Lum, Levi Judd, and William Jewett, who never left the bucket from the time they went into the well, at eight o'clock in the evening, till near 9 the next morning—also to those who tended the bucket, Messrs. Brizze, Dascam, Singer and Seoon—to those who worked at the windlass, Messrs. Botsford, Thomas, Bedell, Hammond, Brown and others—to those who cleared away the stone when emptied, Messrs. Starrow, Kimber, Gardner, Hewson and others whose names we did not learn; also to the gentlemen who acted in directing, making provision and preserving order, Messrs. De Zeng and Sweeney (village trustees), Mr. Bunce (constable,) and Mr. Southerland (commissary of the night).—The above enumerated gentlemen, and all who assisted, have the thanks of a feeling community, and the remuneration of an approving conscience, satisfied with the sense of having saved from so horrid a death, a suffering fellow mortal.—It is gratifying also to learn that a liberal subscription is now making by our citizens for the three gentlemen who, by their incessant toil in the well, have disabled themselves for pursuing their usual occupations for several days.

FROM THE VERMONT AURORA.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Editor.—The following is a brief statistical view of the United States. Being somewhat interested in matters of this description, and having devoted much time to the subject, I present it you for publication.

A view of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on account of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American Government exercises dominion over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants than any other nation upon earth.

The Sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the Eastern shores of Maine until it strikes our waters on the Pacific: It is about four months in passing through the latitudes of the United States, in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climates. The United States contain twelve hundred million acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the uncultivated land at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty million dollars, which makes, in the whole, for the land-wealth, four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and twenty million dollars, the horses at one hundred million, and the sheep and hogs at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred million dollars; two million of buildings, make, at four hundred dollars each, eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are seventy-four millions—tonnage, in foreign and coasting trade, one million two hundred thousand tons. The commerce of the United States is extended over the whole world; from the barren coasts of Labrador, to New-Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, to the continents of Africa and Europe—from the north west region of America to the Isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions, which with the former eight hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions. The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labor, and revenue, makes five hundred millions; and the whole amount of national wealth, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars!

The population of the United States is now twelve millions, which with the rate of increase for the past, will double in 23 years. In 1843 the population will be twenty millions. In 1860 thirty-six millions. In 1899, seventy-two millions. There is now to every hundred acres of

land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be two souls to every hundred, which will be in the whole just equal to the present population of Massachusetts.

[It has been said an acre of ground will furnish food for one person.]

MARRIAGES.

In Bucksfield, by Rev. S. Sewall, Mr. Isaac Ellis, to Miss Betsey Long.
In Hebron, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. John Tripp, Mr. William Merrill, to Miss Elvira Bumpus.
—Mr. Ervin Glover, to Miss Orrilla Beckard.
In Danville, Mr. Calvin Stiles, aged 16, to Miss Roxana Cheney, aged 15.
In Edenton, N. C. Mr. Joseph Jones, aged 75, to Miss Louisa Smith, aged 17!
In New-Orleans, Mr. Stephen McMahon, aged 90, to Miss Amelia Simpson, aged 18!!
In do. Mr. De Varney, aged 67, to widow Susan Emery, aged 16!!
In Edwardsville, Illi. Maj. George W. Jenkins, aged 20, to Mrs. Sally Underhill, aged 72!!!!

DEATHS.

In Parsonsfield, York county, (Me.) Alexander Ramsay, M. D. about 70 years of age. Dr. R. was distinguished both in this country and Great Britain, as a lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.
In New-Orleans, on the 19th September, of yellow fever, Mr. Robert Briggs, printer, aged 28.

GREENLEAF'S REPORTS.....VOL. II.
JUST RECEIVED at the Oxford Bookstore. Subscribers are requested to call for their volumes.
Also—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters—by S. L. Knapp, Esq.
Dec. 9.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL.

Register of Official Papers.
THIS publication, which is exclusively devoted to the compilation of OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, STATE PAPERS, &c. is issued once in each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the National Government.
Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
The NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL will contain—
The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All Appointments to offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy.
And generally, such other official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.
It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious index.
The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

MURRAY'S GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED.

BY FISK.
JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. This Grammar is highly recommended on the ground that the author has made the study more simple, and that he has divested the subject of some important difficulties, which rendered it forbidding to young minds. The arrangement and proposed method of instruction are eminently calculated to facilitate the study of English Grammar by relieving the student from the painful task of committing to memory what he does not understand, and by teaching him the use and application of the rules and definitions as he progresses.
Dec. 1.

Morse's Improved SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a supply of MORSE'S IMPROVED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, new edition. This work from its acknowledged merits, has now become a standard school book throughout the United States. The authors have spared no pains to make it the most useful book of the kind. It is highly recommended by the following gentlemen—E. Porter, J. Wood, and J. Murdock, of the Andover institution; J. V. N. Yates, Secretary of the State of New-York, and Superintendent of Public Schools throughout the State; Professor Silliman, New-Haven; Rev. Frederic Beady, University of Pennsylvania; Rev. William Allen, President of Bowdoin College; Doctor Samuel Mitchell, New-York; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States; A Partridge, Military Academy, Norwich, Vermont; Reverend William Jenks, Boston; Benjamin Farnsworth, Academy, Worcester; Parsons Cooks, Preceptor of Westfield Academy.
Teachers are advised to call and examine the work for themselves.
Paris, Dec. 1, 1824.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore,

THE MAINE
FARMER'S ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1825.

*Sold also by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Col. Simeon Cummings, Messrs. Morse & Hall, Jarvis Shaw, Esq. and Ebenezer Drake, Paris; Enoch Crocker, Nathan Attwood and Messrs. Long & Loring, Bucksfield; John R. Briggs, Woodstock; and the traders generally.
Paris, October 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—Bezout's Arithmetic, translated from the French, for the use of schools. This work is said to be superior to any Arithmetic of its size extant.
Also—Ingersoll's Grammar.
Shakspeare's Plays, cheap edition;
Saratoga, a tale of the Revolution;
Profession is not Principle;
Spanish daughter;
Boyer's French and English Dictionary;
Ancient English Poetry, &c. &c. Nov. 27.

THE WREATH,

A NEW PAPER, Quarto size conducted by a Society of Literary gentlemen in Portland.
Subscriptions received at the Oxford Bookstore, where the numbers may be examined.
Oct. 7.

ROMAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ADDRESS TO MY TIME.

Come friendly life and puff away
Sadness—and let not sorrow stay.
Thy cheering influence oft abounds,
While passing through earth's tiresome rounds.
When gloomy thoughts distract my mind,
Much comfort from thy fumes I find;
Like Job's smoke, 'tis thine to chase
The evil spirits from the place.
When pain and anxious cares would vex me sore,
My friendly life will drive them out of door;
And dark descending thoughts no place can find,
It turns them out, and gives them to the wind.
Thy breath is but a puff, though void of speech,
A monitor thou art, and much dost teach.
Thy clouds curling fumes in silence say,
"Life like my smoke, will quickly pass away."
Thou soothe of care and solace of woe,
Much comfort at times thy breathings bestow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Republican Advocate.
ESTIMATION OF CHARACTER.

Judge not according to appearance; but judge righteous judgment, was an injunction of wisdom, and a strict adherence to this precept is in nothing more important, than in the estimation of character.

There have been instances when the most valuable persons have been traduced through malice and prejudice: men of whom the world was not worthy have been persecuted to death, and treated as the vilest miscreants upon the face of the earth. And what is more astonishing, men whose virtues and talents have shown most conspicuously, have frequently raised the envy and invidious malice of their contemporaries. And this has been the case in every age of the world, and under every form of government.

Hero was stilled under the triumph of his enemies; so that he, who had twice saved Rome from destruction, was put to death as the enemy of his country.

But in no instance on record, was ever innocence and godlike virtue more maliciously exposed, than in the person of Jesus of Nazareth, in whom no fault could be found; who went about doing good; who spoke as never man spoke; whose meat and drink it was to do the will of God; he testified in truth that he sought his own will but the will of him that sent him: whether in obedience or suffering, he said—"not my will but thine be done;" yet Jesus was considered as mad; as a gluttonous man and a wine bibber; as a friend of publicans and sinners; as a blasphemer and deceiver of the people; as under the influence of Satan; as unlearned and ignorant; as a transgressor of the divine laws; his words were misapprehended and distorted, and his sayings so mangled as to pervert his doctrine into falsehood and inconsistency; so that finally he was accused by false witnesses and condemned by the Jewish Sanhedrim as a blasphemer. That generation were incapable of forming a just estimation of the character of him, who was in the image of God. But do we not judge rashly and inconsistently of the Deity himself; and therefore it is no wonder if we err in our judgment of his servants and followers.

The character of Luther was so prominently traced in Europe, that millions of simple hearted people in Catholic countries considered him as an incarnate devil. He was a monster of depravity, say the Papists, and it will yet require time for the world to have a just estimation of the character of that man of God.

Two to the unity of truth and the practice of virtue are so opposite to the maxims and devices of the world, that wherever it comes it turns the "world upside down;" it makes the first last, and the last first; it condemns what mankind highly esteem and it approves and exalts what men count odious and vile.

True worth is but little understood; it is a pearl which some know not the value of, so have the saints of God been trampled under foot of man; and the chief corner stone has been rejected by the wise builders of this earth; cast away as a thing of nought, though essential to the very existence of the building.

It requires wisdom to perceive it in others and without virtue in ourselves we shall never estimate it as it deserves. The worst of men manage to get the praise of men; in all their actions this is their aim, seeking the honor of man, and verily they have their reward! But those who seek the honor that cometh from God only, must not expect the approbation of the wicked nor the praises of the proud and ignorant. Though this is highly esteemed among men, it is naught in the sight of God, and it ought to be so in the estimation of all good men. In forming our estimation of character, let us judge nothing before the time; we must require fruit and proof that it is good fruit.

AMANA.

From the Boston N. J. Enquirer.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

"Do you see here," said a ragged little boy, to a group of elegantly dressed archbishops, as he came up from Market-port wharf in Philadelphia, "do you see here I've got a silver sixpence. They all set up a hearty laugh—why said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy shipper, I have six silver dollars to spend at Christmas—and that fellow is proud of sixpence. Theodore heard it, and looked thoughtfully at the ground for a moment—then recollecting himself "six dollars to spend," muttered he, "but sixpence to keep is better than that."

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapped up for several weeks, when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the

corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket—you should plant it. The little boy understood him better when he told him that, if he pleased, he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again.

He embraced the offer; doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and without honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store, as an assistant, and allowed him to trade in sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business; the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saying, industrious and prudent, in the course of three or four years enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend the business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it had become a kind of second nature with Theodore, to keep what the sailors would call close to the wind; and he made head way astonishingly now. Soon after he was twenty-one he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and to go into that business on his own account entirely. Still he prospered; became an importer; changed, finally, his business for a wholesale concern—embarked in the India Trade; and at last married a fine girl whose fortune was little inferior to his own, and it was said after that occurrence, that he was worth no less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch-street; kept his carriage and every thing in pretty style; yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of the origin of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with the arms upon his carriage—it formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins, he used to say the very identical one he first owned, fastened upon his desk in the counting room. Remembering this constantly that by small means he had risen; he, still amid much wealth bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true even benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot how to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus mostly were Theodore's affairs going forward, when one sultry summer's day just as he had entered his counting room, a thin, squalid figure presented itself at the counter and asked for employment. He wore a threadbare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop from his feet. In what capacity asked Theodore, do you wish for employment? In any capacity, was the reply—but, sir, continuing the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, my father was a merchant, and he brought me up to his profession;—I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk.

Theodore looked at the man closely. He thought he saw some lineage he remembered. What is your name?—he asked. The stranger hesitated a moment; hung down his head, and replied in a low whisper—Jeremiah Budd? Ah, said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago. I fancy, Jeremiah—Yes, said Jeremiah with a sigh, but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with the silver sixpence. Had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been here friendless and penniless to day.

There was a half triumphant smile on Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from much self-complacent feeling, but was excusable because it arose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who now appeared to see and confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him into the business doing world, an active, prudent and valuable man.

The lesson taught in this story, is too plain to need a word in addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man, who has not spent more money foolishly in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now?

Landed Jan.—Several years ago, during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had had many cases of the Locked Jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of the particular mode of treatment in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye, made of ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped repeatedly into the lye; and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part was to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm lye. In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a scraggy pointed stake, which perforated his foot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture. The attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within a minutes the anguish was taken out; he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for ten succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day, Captain Gordon walked abroad.

Newport Mercury.

Loss of Time.—Should the greatest part of the people sit down, and draw up a particular account of their time, what a shameful bill would it be? so much extraordinary for eating, drinking, and sleeping, beyond what nature requires; so much in revelling and wantonness; so much for the recovery of last night's intemperance; so much in paying and receiving formal impertinent visits, in idle and foolish prating, in censuring and reviling our neighbors; so much in dressing our bodies, and talking of fashions; and so much wasted and lost in doing nothing.

HUMOROUS DEPARTMENT.

If he is Lachry?—This is really a puzzling question, for we every day see things practised by the most scrupulous persons, which we should a priori consider wrong things but delicate.

Are wedding visits altogether delicate? Women of the most virtue such is the force of custom, see nothing in them to raise the slightest scruple. Is walking in opera dancing, compatible with propriety and female delicacy? We shall reply to this delicate question, by the following anecdote: When her late majesty of the Sandwich Islands visited the opera, she was rather shocked at the voluptuous and significant attitudes of some of the dancers and figurants. Astonished at the liberal display of limb, and fearful as to what extremity the performers might be hurried into during the delirium of their movements, her majesty hinted to some of her suite the propriety of retiring: "Madam," said one of her attendants, "however repugnant it may be to your delicacy, you must stop. Do you not perceive that your retiring under the present circumstances would be the cruellest libel in the world, on all the ladies in the house. Besides it would be prudery in your majesty to affect to be shocked at an entertainment which English ladies can contemplate with so much complacency, for have we not been told over and over again, that English women are the most virtuous under the sun?"

National Prejudice.—Not many years ago, a gentleman, lately from Scotland, called on Mr. — at his seat near Boston, for whom he had some letters. While walking in his garden, abounding in excellent fruit, the latter observed, that show him what he would, his guest insisted he had seen "a nuckle better in Scotland." Determined, however, to surprise him, he privately ordered his servant to tie some gourds on a tall pear tree, whilst they were at dinner. When the cloth was removed, "Now, sir," said Mr. — "I think I can show you something you never saw in Scotland." And taking him to the tree, he asked the astonished Scotchman what he thought of that. "In truth, sir," quoth he, "they are varra fine piers, indeed; but I think I have seen full as large in the duke of Argyle's gardens, though I must confess that they had na quite sic lang nacks."

A Lesson for Quarrelsome People.—M. La Motte, a gentleman of great celebrity in Paris, incurred the displeasure of a furious polemic. He was assailed by him with all that malice could invent, or credulity swallow. M. La Motte was silent. He smiled and made some trivial, but good natured remark. He persevered in his system. Again—he remained at his ease. At last the outraged fanatic, driven to extremities, published his last, with this imposing title "a reply to the silence of M. La Motte!"

Negro Wit.—Some few weeks ago, a gentleman crossed the Potomac eastward, below Bladensburg, being destined for that place. Coming to the main road, he turned to the right instead of the left. Having travelled about a mile, he overtook a black man, and inquired whether he was on the right road to Bladensburg. "Yes, massa," was the answer, "you are on the right road to Bladensburg, but you must turn your horse's head t'other way, or you will never get there."

Irish Economy.—At a late Assize in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentence, one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favors to ask of him. "What are they?" said his Lordship. "Please your Honor," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge. "Why please your Honor," continued Pat, "will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman, and then what she will receive for the two jobs, will help the poor creature to pay her rent."

A nobleman of the "fast anchored isle," once advertised for an English servant. At hearing of this, applied for the situation. On being questioned of what he was, he replied "an Englishman to be sure." And where was you born? "In Dublin, surely," said Pat. Born in Dublin, replied the nobleman, and an Englishman, how can that be? "Why please your honor," said Pat, "I was born in a stable, is that any reason he should be a horse?"

A sailor passing one day through the town of Liverpool, and having occasion to buy shoes, cast his eyes about in order to find out a shop in which he could suit himself to his satisfaction. He had not walked far, when he saw the words, "Adam Strong, shoe-maker," in capital letters over the door. As the homely old tar had not wasted much of his time in the study of orthography he read it thus—"I dam strong shoe-maker." "This is the man for my money," said Jack, "for I want a damn strong pair of shoes."

A gentleman asked a country clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relation of his. "I really do not know," said the clergyman, "how to refuse you, but if the young man should preach better than I, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me afterwards; and if he should preach worse, I don't think he's fit to preach at all."

Simply.—A countryman giving evidence in a court, was asked by the counsel, if he was born in Ireland? "No Sir," answered the man; "I was born in Dorchester."

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a schoolmaster to a country boy—"Because he had no knife," replied the boy.

The Bishop of Dorsetshire had a slovenly custom of keeping one hand always in his breeches, and being one day to bring a bill into the house of Peers, relating to a provision for officers' widows, he came, with the papers in one hand, and the other, as usual, in his breeches; and beginning to speak, I have something in my hand, my Lords, said he, for the benefit of officers' widows—upon which the Duke of Wharfedale immediately interrupting him, asked, In which hand, my Lord?

A remarkable marriage was recently celebrated at Bordeaux. The bride had reached her 85th year, and the bridegroom his 75th; united ages 160 years!

When the Duke of Nivernois, who was a little thin man, arrived in London, (in 1762,) Mr. Charles Townshend observed, that the French had sent the preliminaries of a man to sign the preliminaries of peace.

A German journalist, in translating an article lately from an English paper, announced that a certain English nobleman amused himself every morning before breakfast by killing a number of peasants on his estate; upon which fact he entered into a long diatribe against the English nobility.

A gentleman on circuit, narrating to Lord Northbury some extravagant facts in the sporting way, mentioned, amongst other achievements, that he had lately shot 33 hares before breakfast. "Thirty-three hares!" exclaimed his lordship, "wounds, sir, then you must have been firing at a teig."

Merry.—Being obliged to quit a comfortable party, to attend a crabbled old maid to her lodgings, two miles off. [A deep sigh, and 305 groans.]

SALE AT AUCTION.

OXFORD, 21. TAKEN by execution and will be sold at Public Auction on the twentieth day of November next, at the dwelling house of ABIGAIL OSGOOD, in Fryeburg in said county, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right which CALEB WARREN has to redeem the following described mortgaged real estate, viz: certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in Denmark, in said county, numbered forty, forty-two, and forty-five in the East of New Mountain, also, lot numbered one, second part on which said Warren's farm stands, and lot numbered three on which his house formerly stood. The above named lots are estimated to contain four hundred and forty-five acres, be the same more or less.

Said described real estate is mortgaged to secure the payment of two hundred seventy one dollars and five cents—as appears by said Warren's mortgage deed to Oliver Griswold and James Weston, dated December first eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale, A. McSHILLAN, Deputy Sheriff, Fryeburg, November 20th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

OXFORD, 21. WHEREAS warrants have been issued from Henry Rust, Esq. Treasurer of said County of Oxford, and have been committed to me, against the following unimproved Tracts and Townships of LAND, situated in said County, for the County tax assessed thereon, for the year 1823, as follows, viz:

TRACTS.	Amount of Tax.
Township Letter I.	\$6 75
do. No. 1, Letter A.	8 00
do. No. 2, Letter A.	9 00
do. No. 3, Range 4.	7 25
do. No. 4, Range 3.	6 00
do. Letter B.	8 00
do. No. 1.	6 25
do. No. 7.	7 25
Hamlin's Grant.	5 00
Andover surplus, North.	2 00

Now, therefore, I give notice, that unless said taxes, and all intervening charges are previously paid, I shall, pursuant to said warrants, sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Paris, in said County, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said several Tracts of LAND, as will discharge the taxes and intervening charges, on each of them respectively WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of said County.

Dated at Hebron, this 25th day of November, 1824. (60* 22)

COLLEGE LANDS.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, the following lots of LAND, belonging to Harvard College, viz:

Lot	Division	Acres.
Lot 44,	1st Division,	53 acres.
" 22,	2nd do.	51 do.
" 10,	3d do.	50 do.
" 18,	5th do.	about 75 do.

Lot	Division	Acres.
Lot 70,	1st Division,	100 acres.
Lot 149,	1st do.	100 do.
Lot 16,	1st Division,	80 acres.
" 53,	2nd do.	100 do.
" 47,	3d do.	143 do.

Lot	Division	Acres.
Lot 3,	13th range,	100 acres.
Lot 13,	9th range,	100 acres.
" 14,	10th "	100 "

PRENTISS MELLEEN, Agent. Published, Nov. 1, 1824.

HORACE SEAYER,

Chambers over No. 1 and 3, Mitchell's Buildings, PORTLAND.

(Entrance at No. 2.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED, on consignment, a large assortment of

American, English, French, and India

GOODS—such as:

Bales brown SHIRTING and SHEETING;
Do. Bleached do. do;
Do. Washington TICKING;
Do. Northbridge and Wrentham do;
Do. PLAIDS, STRIPES and CHECKS;
Do. COTTON YARN, all numbers;
Do. BATTING, for Comforters;
70 Pieces SATINETTES, blue, drab and mixed;
30 do. BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;
30 do. FLANNELS, assorted colors;
130 do. GOMBZEPPES, assorted colors, 63 and 64 and 65;
100 do. AMERICAN CALICOES;
200 do. English do.
do. 4-1 French do.

German and Tug Handkerchiefs.—Colored Flax, and Madder do; Merino, silk and cotton Shawls; Black, blue and green silk Velvets; Black and Velvets and silk Vesting; Valencia do; Cashmere; Black sewing silk; Boxes; Gaze; Flax; Plaid, and Taffeta Ribbons; Galloons; Green Fancy Silk Buttons; Black, Sarinette; Green Brocade; Black, Drab and Green Levantine; Red Striped and Flax Gros de Naples; Sewing Cottons; all numbers and colors; Boxes Cotton Balls; Knitting Cottons; 300 gross Glass and Metal Balls; Writing, Wrapping, Printing, Sheathing and Book Paper; Binders' and Paothos Boards; Looking Glasses; Men's Women's and Children's Shoes and Leather SHOES; which will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to please.

Oct. 30. 18

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at retail prices for cash,

Bombazettes, various colors and prices; Cambric and Scotch Cottons; Cassimere and Indian Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Lady Velvets; Shawl and Lining silks; Nankin, Calico and Indian Crapes; Crapes; Dresses; Ribbons, variously; French Brades; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Black and colored sewing silk and Twist; Real tulle; Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons; cheap Cotton and Vest buttons; Glass and gilt Buttons; Waist Buckles; Clasps; Snaps; Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

Also—green, red and yellow Flannels; Satinets; Sheatings; Shirtings; Gingham; Bedticks; Cotton Yarn, warranted good; or no sale; Knitting; Wickings, &c. &c.

Nov. 11.



VOLUME I.

BLUE DEVILS.

Ye saucy elves, whose'er ye are
Or blue, or black I do not care
I will not have you dance in a
About my noddle.

Some call you "Fapours," some
But of all the grimest terms
Which men afflict with bitter sneers
Ye are the foremost.

Say, Mr. Blue Devil, whence you
From your own smoky, stinking
Where sinners' ghosts, and such
Just like yourself?

When men are airy castles build
When they their golden joys
And to their golden fancies yield
Ye crack their visions.

Your gloom, ye mingle with thine
Ye woe their joys, with fullest
And make men think their shine
A drossy bauble.

When raptures bright the bosom
Close by, with cloven foot, ye'll
And with your bloody little dir
Give them a stabbings.

When brisk with wine, the dance
And full of bliss, ye raised such
Such woe! look, and long rep
Ye fright our consciences.

When men with love and pleasure
Ye will with frightful visions
And bid the villain, laud, sei
In all our goings.

When we the thread of joy are
And life's sweet honey-comb are
Ye call this sportive game, a
And clip the thread-off.

No pills or drops will cure or k
No stone, to dust can ever m
Nor deadly poison ever thril
With pangs of dying.

If, worthless elf, ye thrust your
In, to disturb my sweet repose,
I'll bang your head with such t
That you will rue it.

I'll seize my cag of "O-be-joy!"
I'll lay it round your ears so w
That you shall cry enough, a m
Of such like drubbing.

I'll sinnaer every ounce your m
I'll make you snip most bitter
In all the pangs of keener hor
"That flesh is heir to."

If ye shall near me throw your
I'll pick you headlong down the
Till you shall wonder at so r
Of your sad downfall.

And when within my vengeance
Ye put your pate, a woful t
I'll give your nose, and hang yo
In regions airy.

Like Faleen withy, I'll jump ast
And to a thorny saddle bridle yo
Then through earth's rough-hust
Till ye look sorry.

For provender I'll give you gr
O'er red hot bridges make you
Till ye can neither cheat nor c
As ye are used to.

Fly then, Blue Devil—save you
Or racks shall set your heart to
And give your bones a horrid q
With fit of ague.

RECAPITULATION OF HUL

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FROM THE LAST

Memoirs of the Campaign of

an Army in 1811

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